me. There is a fair demand and prices are steady. Sales (1028 - There is a narreward and process; and see the set of the control of the second of the second

old are quiet.

Old are quiet.

Old are quiet.

HAT—The shipping demand is good, and the arrivals are light;

HAT—The shipping demand is good, and the arrivals are light;

HAT—The shipping demand are making as 1700756 for Gotha.

HONET—But lasks are making as 1700756 for Gotha.

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HONET—Such lasks are making as 1700756 for Gotha.

HONET—But lasks are making as 1700756 for Gotha.

HONET—But lasks are making as 1700756 for Gotha.

HOLD arrive are obtained as 1242825 50, nohadds, but oxigers to arrive are obtainable at 242825 50, nohadds, but oxigers to be problem denotes, are on the 1700 for making sales at much
slock at the reduct violent decolute, are making as 1700 for an under the sales of the sales at 1700 for a making as 1700 for a making

LATES-Eastern are quiet; the last sales were at \$1 (2).

The following droves are in market talk

PROM NEW YORK.

Charles Showden. 25 (Oz. Duncan.

Trover & Thompson. 25 (W. Brown.

Win P. Mulniyte. 32 Porter Welch.

J. Rudlong. 2 Commick & Co.

F. Wheshed. 17 — Mins Yeal.

Win H. Belden. 40 Harling & Garney.

D. L. Belden. 40 Harling & Garney.

D. L. Belden. 40 Harling & Garney.

Thomas Gallis. III. 46 Win H. Harlis, Ky.

Drommond & Falorer, III. 48 B. & H. Westheiner, III.

M. Daiton, III. 29 H. Myers, Ky.

Win P. McIntyre, III. 59 D. G. Culver, Ky.

Win P. McIntyre, Ky. 50 Gillett & Toffey, III.

F. K. Couvier, Mich. 50 (Gillett & Toffey, III.

E. K. Couvier, Mich. 50 (Moornafi & Dudley, Mio.

Mich...

Two finer days for out-door business seldom come

together, even in our Spring months, than the two we

have had for this week's Cattle market. The opening day was cold enough in the morning for a sharp frost a

little out of the city, and in the middle of the day just

comfortable in Winter coats; the ground dry, and not

a little dusty in the city. The weather, as well as the decreased supply of stock, had some effect upon prices, so that those of this day two weeks were fully main-The prevailing opinion Tuesday appeared to be that

the Forty-fourth-street yards this week, but on counting up at night we found 2,135, and this number in-

pressed this morning to 2 274. We do not think half

The general quality of the stock was good-a large

and beld so high that several country buyers refused to take them at prices freely paid by butchers. The current prices of yesterday were fully main-

heavy Connecticut Oxen appeared to hold back at prices considered only equivalent to 12s. The market

was also a little more dull to-day for the very roughest sort of Oxen and half-fed Steers; but we could hear of no offers at less than 10c., and think the only sales

made at less this week were for stock decidedly unfit to hill. The average of all sales, although quoted at

only ic. higher than last week's average, was in pro-pertion still greater, because the average quality of the stock is much better. The number of cattle in market is not so much short of last week as to war-

One of these may be found in the fact that most the stock is in the hands of salesmen, who have pu

ct, we heard one of the oldest and least speculating attle-brokers in the market say, yesterday, he cought prices would rule higher on the average he he text three months than in any three months in

the next three months tunn in any three months in twenty years pact.

Of course we cannot pretend to tell what will be; we can tell what has been and will tell what will be from week to week, as nearly true as truth can be ob-tained by persevering industry in gathering informs-

The highest range of prices that we can refer to ap

pears to have prevailed in May, 1855. Commencing is March, the range was P[0012]. P. h. lo April, senerally [0012], with one week P[0012]. The four weeks of May the

and is Wifter.

The price this year will not run as low as in 1852, but whether twill run as bight as in 1853, time alone will determine.

The following notes show how cattle sell to day.

The best let of Bullocks in market this week is 14 bead of it beams, sold by F. C. Esstuan which were bught by R. R. artists of Geo. Bullette, Joint, Ill., of his own raising and feed, a in fact, the best blood of the stock, we believe, is of his arises of each by T. C. Esstuan then to this market the price tained will de to brag of. Four sold to issae Anderson at 187, or 18c P. B. to weigh. Three of the powers sold at 18 each; 4 at \$17, and three held at \$135; so that the whole ill awwars \$5.5, which is pretty well for 4-year old Steers, selr home weight was 18 cwt. The freight in two cars, with structure, \$8.5 a head, and from home to the market in othe ext. Enginess bought them in Albany at \$135 each.

Valuation & Martin are selling a very flue is of distillery-fed the, at mires that indicate upon all the first saiss an average. The \$7 m., some of the best selling at \$4.5 a beat. Thus well are that indicate upon all the first saiss an average. The \$6 m. secure of the best telling at \$4.5 a beat. Thus exit market had a processing the selling at \$4.5 a beat. Thus exit who are considered the best feeders in the Stale.

cattle, at miles and indicate open at the set of the above. This drove, is bead, is from the Cattlemang distillary of R. & D. Stewart, who are countriered the best feeders in the State-Their cattle are well selected, and cleanly kept, and carefully head of y a man of experience, the result of which is seen in this drave, and several others that we have not accession to prak well of before. Their whole shock was brought by W. H. & D. L. Beiden, who have purchased thus Spring about \$1,000 head of distillery cattle, some 1,400 of which as abought by W. H. & D. L. Beiden are seeling a not of distiller's from Brockwille. Ontatio Cannty, estimated to average 1/1 out., and 1/100. H. Williams has 60 really fine heaves, part of the 675 head feet this year by Lemonal Steely of Pictaway County. Other and sold to G. M. Bastable. This int averaged 1,404 B; are part of a country on the country of the countr

58 averaged #10.

Wurray & Gilover have 100 of John T. Alexander's Illinois drove of 587 head. They think this portion is selling at about the rates of last week; 12 or the tail sold at a price estimated at Pic.

Wm. P. Molotyre made a strong move at Albany for a special

W. F. McDryre made a group move at Albany for a species there, which turns our successful. He hought five droves. He is selling 60, about half littude and half New York—33 of them to Nesburn & Strams wholesale butchers, at 110, and the others, pretty coarse, at 100 fig. 2 for the Wars (by.) drove sold to here.

2,653

136, prices ranged 81 310, and 9 \$10 to . to Jone, 93 June 18... 2.319

May 1106, prices ranged Fig.10, and 92105c.; in June, 926 and N. 2014c.

May 1957, prices ranged 10;215, and 12216c.; in June, 105, and 12216c.; in June, 105, and 12216c.; in June, 105, and 12216c.; in June, 2016.

ness closed early.

Olf. CARE-There is a far inquiry.

Olf. CARE-There is a far inquiry.

Ing at \$\frac{1}{2}\text{def} \text{ in bags} and bols. Western is scarce, and was led.

PROVISIONS—The Fork market is better, with a good inquiry, in part brighture delivery, and is part for the Franch editor, in part brighture delivery, and is part for the Franch (everyment); the arrivals are not large; select \$6.000 obta at &veryment; the arrivals are not supported to the late of July, at \$10 for thin Mess, \$20 for \$1.20\text{def} 12 \text{def} for Finne, and \$15 \text{def} 15 \text{26}\text{def} 50 for Mary and for blue do for Anaya, and for blue do for Anaya, and so for \$10 for Mary and \$60 both, at \$60\text{def} 7 for Country Frime; \$2.75\text{def} 50 for \$2.75\text{def} 50

ote: ess, bbis. \$7 75 @11 50 | Hams.... \$ 8| @-

So. 4 bush. ICE is firm; sales of 400 tes. at #3 25 25 25 4 50 pr 160 th

FIGE is firm; sales of 400 ten, at \$3 25@\$4.50 pt 100 ib; las Sten at \$475 for expert.

Jos Sten at \$475 for expert.

BUGARS—The masket is rather weak, and a little more relies; anes of 560 hads. Cubs at 6277;a; 155 do. New-Drisans at 6277;a, and 500 baces. Havans on private terms. Remoster dull, sales of Created, Ground and Granutates at 55%, while Coffee at \$2.727; and Vellow do. at 7.478;...-by suction; 360 hads, at \$4.00 for \$100 lb.

BALT—Laverpool is quest; there have been no receipts since our last two cargoes of Turk's faland have been wild string the resk at 300 mt. See 1 the 10 lb.

BALT—Green prices saked restrict transactions; asles of 25 bates Tampico at \$10.0 lb. green at 500 lb. Chagres at 500 lb. (ash); 1,000 of Mexical states of 500 lb. Chagres at 500 lb. (ash); 1,000 of Mexical states of 500 lb. Chagres at 500 lb. (ash); 1,000 of Mexical states of 500 lb. Chagres at 500 lb. (ash); 1,000 of Mexical states of 500 lb. Chagres at 500 lb. (ash); 1,000 of Mexical states of 500 lb. Chagres at 500 lb. (ash); 1,000 of Mexical states of 500 lb. (bb. chagres); 1,000 of 100 lb. (bb. chagres); 1,

crement.
208. There has been a fair inquiry for Clover, and prices
than treaterial change; sales of 200 bags at 75@8gc. The

uck. SUAP.—We hear of sales of 100 boxes Castile at 94c.

TIN-Fig has been in good request at \$1,973\chi_c.cash, for Same, with sales of rome \$100 labsh. Straits are itsnowly as \$1,000 house Crarcel Terms and the firmness of holders; 1,000 house Crarcel Terms sold, to arrive, at shout \$8.87\chi_c.cash, 1000 house Crarcel Terms and to store at \$4.87\chi_c.cash, 500 most, points of id & are selling from store at \$4.87\chi_c.cash, 50 most, points of id & are selling from store at \$4.77\chi_c.cash, 50 most.

TALLOW—The market is heavy; sales of 20,000 % at 10\chi_c. Rough Fat is steady at 7\chi_c. Sash.

Cash.

WOOL—Theidemand has been moderate, pending the result of the section sale. In Domestic Flores, sales of some 50 000 th fine grades have been made at 40 2000, as to quality 130,000 do. Fulled at 34 25 20. In Funcion, the transactions include 100 bales Magadore at shout 120, 18 40, Surviva and Cape at 31 25 30, 100 do. Buenos Ayres and 48,000 ib Peravian on private

WHISKY-The demand is limited, and the market lower more of 400 bbls at 254 3160. WHISA.V-Tra defends a large of the block of 400 bbls at 25 d 25c.

WINES-Moderate sales are making at #1 15 d #1 89 for Sherry and the #\$1 for Burgandy Pol. WHALE BONE has been sparingly dealt in, and with liberal receipts, increasing the stock in the country to 425 00c fbs. the maket is comewhat depressed. The sales comprise 5,000 fb. Pelar, 2,000 gc. Ochotsk, and 9 00c fb. South S.a. on private terms. In New-Bedford, sales of 5,000 fb. Ochotsk and 11,000 fb. Burgandy S. Sales and S. Sales of 5,000 fb. Ochotsk and 11,000 fb. Burgandy S. Sales and S. Sales of 5,000 fb. Ochotsk and 11,000 fb. Burgandy S. Sales and S. Sales of 5,000 fb. Ochotsk and 11,000 fb. Burgandy S. Sales and S. Sales of 5,000 fb. Ochotsk and 11,000 fb. Burgandy S. Sales of 5,000 fb. Ochotsk and 11,000 fb. Burgandy S. Sales of 5,000 fb. Ochotsk and 11,000 fb. Burgandy S. Sales of 5,000 fb. Ochotsk and 11,000 fb. Burgandy S. Sales of 5,000 fb. Ochotsk and 11,000 fb. Burgandy S. Sales of 5,000 fb. Ochotsk and 11,000 fb. Burgandy S. Sales of 5,000 fb. Ochotsk and 11,000 fb. Burgandy S. Sales of 5,000 fb. Sales of 5,000 fb. Ochotsk and 11,000 fb. Burgandy S. Sales of 5,000 fb. Sales of 5, Pelar, 2,800 co. Combined allow of 5,000 fb. Combined at thems. In New-Bedford, sales of 5,000 fb. Combined at 500 fb. Colorad and there by souther at 750, cash. ZINC is in limited request at 20 from store, but invoices to arrive and ex shippout be had at 7 fb.70, 6 mos.

THE GREAT CATTLE MARKETS

OF NEW-YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA AND AL-SANY-REPORTED WREELY EXPANSILY FOR THE SIZE TORK FRINCES, and printed in the Dolly, Weekly, and Somi-Weekly editions. Full particulars of the Market in New-York are gathered such week, from careful personal observation, by BOLON ROBINSON, whose long experience, archartely de-roted to Tea Tringer, renders those reports unrivaled in which the control of the control o

BOLON ROBINSON, whose long experience, archainted the Tax Tainuas, renders these reports notivated in sales to its readers.

**TASDISC INFORMATION ABOUT THE CATTLE WARKERTS.

**TASDISC INFORMATION ABOUT THE CATTLE WARKERTS.

**BERYES—The great market place for Enef Cattle is in Footy-tours street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues. The great market place for Enef Cattle is in Footy-tours street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues. The great market day, The number sold upon these says in 180 was 14,778. Sales are also made here upon other days, and also at Sergen, and in Robinson street and Sixth street. The total number sold upon the search of the control of the control of the number sold upon the search of the was 191,574. Beef Onlie are mostly sold by cattle brokers, an commission of \$1 to \$150 \pm 9 had. The quotations here are by the pound for the net weight of beef, at Buston the hide and getter fixed at so much per bread; that is, if a bullicek will net by the pound for the net weight of beef, at Buston the hide and getter fixed at so manch per bread; that is, if a bullicek will net by the local for \$80. Market charges upon all bullocks will are 181 then sold for \$80. Market charges upon all bullocks will are 181 then sold for \$80. Market charges upon all bullocks will are 181 then sold for \$80. Market charges upon all bullocks will are 181 then sold for \$80. Market charges upon all bullocks will are 181 then market places.

**Market are leaven to the control of the market place in Forty fourth Arrest. In Skills street between Second and Third avenues and in Robinson street near the Hudson River, mostly by theep brokers one commission of the near Second and Third avenues and in Robinson street near the Hudson River, mostly by theep brokers one commission of the near Second and Third avenues and in Robinson street near the Hudson River, mostly by theep brokers one commission of the near Second and Third avenues and in Robinson street near the Hudson River, mostly by theep brokers one commission of the near Se

Beeves Total former years.

Beeves Total former years.

Grand total of on sale number market of beeves Num- Num- Finns her of ber of ber of ber of ber of total of total of the city, cown. venis. zbeep. swince saimals 1254.115.886 [88.84] 13.171 [68.844 555.479 224.232 [.056.69 1255.276.64 135.767 12.176 47.969 555.711 131.107 [.147.96] 1857.105.568 182.243 12.100 54.225 444.000 220.234 940.013 1850.144.780 181.274 10.122 27.575 447.448 801.479 [1.281.01]

REPORT

FOR THE WERE ENDING WADNESDAY, APRIL 20, INC.

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF ALL KINDS FOR THE WEEK.

Ancording to the reports from the several market-places in the city, there have been received this week.

Henry Myers and 62 of them are selling by Teed & Wheeler-33 of them to Jebn Harris at \$112, when is 12c. They are also selling the hater dure, 35 cmt. Initial cattle, for Molutyre, at 1; det.2c.—3 of them sold to Chris Gwyer at \$130, and \$15 Ly, Weeks at \$115. Hay & Slemman are selling another of Mchayre's drawes, boogs, of Baker, 65 head of good Kautneky Duranns, at 12c.

soogn of Baker, to head of good Kentinky Durhams, as like, verage. Haring & Gurney sold 48 here and at Bergen-17 for H. Nick erson from Serthern Ohm, Ser h own Sheets at No. 2 and Oxen at He., for Reper k Connected, 12 Sertons to Oxen and Skyers, 110-12. and one prime pair of and 121-, for Heger k Haring, 19 ordinary State this Steens k Ben & Horry Westhelmer, two dats of Unicel stock, coarse Oxen and prof Steens, bought in Chicago and All one let of 18 and one of 51. A few sold at 12. and other

Howing States: #14). Morritt has fil falt Ellicols Steers, for Alexander &

Somen there has a driver of John T. Alexander's good common litheds work that will arverse amout half a cost higher than same quality sold has been for the same owner, who it is said, is shipping the stock on contract at Bin head, the saving upon freight making a pretty fair profit. This arrors will average about 114:

Beand & Bray sold at Berger 50 for Bartoniomew & Sergman, fair, small, Onlic common stock Sivers, at 100 blts. Also, 14 New York how Order, at full in for O. B. Duncon.

Thomas White & Son tave another drove for Jerry McCommell, of the good our produced in this part of Ohlo, mostly Durham grades, which they takes will average 12c upon all they will weigh

reigh odroff & Dudley sold here and at Berneu five luts—one of

By Hudson giver Soat. 386
On foot.
For New Haven Reals. 38
Sy the Hudson River Rainod:
Beaves. Horses. Veals. 38 pk L'be Swine.
187 129
Report of live stock over the New York & Eric Rainosaf to
the week ending April 50: Beaves, 1,236; Horses, 58, Vests,
190; Sheep and Lambs, 688; Bwine, 3,622.
Somber reported at this market at Yorky fourth street. 2,274
The prices be-day are quoted as follows:
First quality. 11-20/2
Medium 15-20/1
Orchesty. 9,300 Woodroff & Dudley sold here and at Bernen five bits—one of I head the J. Millerman, 6 cwt., Sixte Steers, at \$500. For I head the J. Millerman, 6 cwt., Sixte Steers, at \$500. For Linguist District Steers and Linguist Steers and Color and the Steers and Color and Steer Color and Steers and Steer Color and Steers and Steer

will and weigh, at 125c, net. She was fed by Mr. Place of Lea-awee County, Mich. Henry Myers nebis the 22 Ware Cattle, begint of Melintyre, buyers say, at 12c, but he declares only it fell yo. Char. Cornell took II at \$115.

15 It & Brother have 47 I lipois, and 27 State Steers, 811jo.; 4 soid at \$120; 16, estimated 4j owt, at Ayranit & Williams sold 47 Michigan Cattle, by Heater & To coor, at the

Ayanit & Williams sold of Michigan Cattes, by Heater & Drusser, at He, averaging \$10. D. G. Cuiver sold 12 has Kentucky Durhams, that he bought of Ware, 5 to Henry Kelly for \$5.00, 120. p. B. and the whole at 120., on an average of 9 cwt.

Gilbert & Tedrey sold at Sergen 13 common stock Ohio Steers for O. M. Ovian to own at He, and one pair of extra heat 4 year old (win red Steers, 10 cwt. net, for \$25. There were fod by Mr. Uel of Summit Gounty, Ohio. Also do Indiana delever. Seers, benght at Buffale of Jax. Mathews, will average He, sold here to-day is Hilbrois and 17 Ohio common Steers at He. Wm. H. Harris sold 57, bought at Albany of 8 M. Saker, who had his "unanspecting inacceuse" taxen advantage of three times this week. The drown is estimated to average Scart, and He & B., three of the best axis to Henry Taylor at \$155, were 136. b. B. No. 1º Ill ry Hurd has 74 Ohio and New York stock, some of it

t 1250. T. C. Eastman is trying to sell a very hard but of stuff for

There does not appear to be any material change in the Cow trade, which is confined mostly to the awill freeders, who sell of old stock to butchers while heef is high anothery to fresh Cows. We noticed the high priced Kentursy Durhams sell very slow, reversi being still on fauld. One called thereoughted Durham with a pecligree, is held at \$150. A good fair family cow and

only some 1,800 or 1,900 cattle would be in market in the cast e yarded on Tuesday were sold—the butchers present appeared very unwilling to meet the more than half cent advance upon what they paid last week, and

this being "pass-over week," there was an almost total absence of Jews, who form a very large buying element in the trade-the largest cattle slangiter-house in the city, is owned by a Jew firm, who kill over 100 a week. So that owing to the advance, and consequest holding bank, and the absence of so many buyers, the Tuesday market appeared very dull, and buti-portion of distillery cattle and well-fed Ohio, Kentucky and Illinois droves were offered. Some whole droves averaged 12c. * Ib, and not an anunal fit to kill sold at less than 10c. Working Oxen were scarce tained to-day on all the best catile, though a few

N. Y. 124 B. RONG.

Oho. T. Lambs Richs & Job, New Jacrey; 25 N. Races, Alford, Mass.

Sales or Sheep — James McCarty reports 432 hoad Sheep and Lambs, averaging a urife ever 66 & Dong.

O'Brien & McGraw's sales of 371 head average \$507.

There is no material change to note, though we should say the normal is a future more sull, and quality senerally not send enough to bring over 65— gross for the seed, and 52. Int others. The receipts, though light are equal to the domaind.

Report of Hogs received at Alberton's Western Hog Yards, for the week unding Agrid 20, 1850.

By Hudson Siver Rong.

1,441

By Eric Ralifond.

The following drawes were received there from Eric Road.
J. T. Alexander. Soo Mathier's Morgan.
Alexander & Cassell. 220 W. Alexander.
Loder & Jackson. 210 Alexander & Finds.
Asport by Higghes & French of troop received at Hudson Ki

 fove York and Eric Railroad
 1,315

 By Hodeon Siver Railroad
 12

 By Camden and Amboy Railroad
 22
 Total...... 1,653

Albany Live Stock Market. REPORTED FOR THE N. Y. TRICKET BY GEORGE ROPE WEST ALBERT, April 10, 1809 CATTLE-The market this week opens in favor of the sele-

the stock is in the hands of salesinsu, who have purchased it at high figures for sneculation. Only think of a man hold enough to pay \$125 a head for Cattle at Alliany, to bring here to sell again!

To correct errors about the number of Cattle in market, when it is said there is a small supply, we will state that the number reported at the Forty-fourth street yards, in any week—except March 30, 1850, when there were 1,933—has not been below 2,000 since April 7, 1858, when there were 1,814, and the price of first-class 10½ 2 lic, and average 94c. Jan. 20, 1858, the number was 1,850, Feb. 10, 1,700; Feb. 24, 1840, March 3, 1833. These were the only markets in 1858 CATTLE—The market this week eyes in favor of the select. The receipts are some 700 bust less than lart, and the select much industry suit, prices have avanced jot at \$750 keep weight. Surjets are best in large funders, and full three-fourths of the supply will charge hands here. It have go East, way 20 will be retailed here—will leave just to five for the receipt and the retailed here—will leave just to five for the good as extra. We quote prices: arch 3, 1,813. These were the only markets in 1838 hen the number was below 2,000 head. It is fortunate for beef-caters, as well as drovers, t the active warfare between railroads has reduced groupen stock to a very low figure, particularly millinois. It is also fortunate that pasturage is First quality 5105

Second quality 4707

Third quality 4707

Third quality 4101 ming forward unusually early, since it appears to be e almost universal opinion that beef earlie must rule gb until grass fed beef begins to come in—probably bigb as 12 cents for all really first class stock. In

The Carlle this week were distributed at the different yards as tell war Mores, 800; Hunter's, 400; Gainey a 380. In noticing sales this week, at the reports of several promises his week, at the reports of several promises buyers, we omit the usines of the purchasers, which will see be the rule hereafter, they (the purchasers) giving as a real of the lates.

near hayers, we could the names of the purchasers, which will also be the raise hereafter. they this purchasers) giving as a tension that these reports from A highly reach the buildhets, their ratrons, in savance of the regimer market day, by which they are enabled to secretain the earth amount can draw east per had; and it certainly can be of no advantage to Western men for another than the first of the higher this interpretate when they are called to secretainly can be of no advantage to Western men to know the name of the higher this interpretate when they wint.

Of the Cattle that so East, A. N. Monnee bakes 17, Carris & Waise 49, and John Cook 18—all of States in the Higher States.

Of the sales for the Brigation market we notice, Stowden & Charles, 50 State as \$15 to year attention to the first of the prince of the April, Carris & Mondi of St. Johnsville; they brough \$61 to \$9\$ mest. T. Crosby, 16 States as \$15 to year attention to \$1,400 D. J. Van Houten, 30 States, at \$15 to year attention to \$1,400 D. J. Van Houten, 30 States, at \$15 to year, attention to year to the sales for New York weight 1,500 D. J. B. Hawkins, 18 States, at \$12 Pieced. Robbits a Drommond, 21 tables, at \$15 to year, and the sales for New York were as follower: C. Saker, 17 Himois at \$15 to year, by eight about 1,500 B. J. W. Daby, 40 Himois at \$15 to year, by weight about 1,500 B. J. W. Daby, 40 Himois at \$15 to year, weight 1,500 B. by year estimates, J. Cott. [6 Himois at \$25 to year, weight 1,500 B. by year estimates, J. Cott. [6 Himois at \$25 to year, weight 1,500 B. by year estimates, J. Cott. [6 Himois at \$25 to year, weight 1,500 B. by year estimates, J. Cott. [6 Himois at \$25 to year, weight 1,500 B. by weight shoot 1,500 B. E. Othery, 53 State at \$45 to year, weight 1,500 B. Drammond 19 Hawten by Market shoot 1,700 B. A. Robbins & Drammond 19 Hawten by Skale at \$25 to year, weight shoot 1,500 B. E. Othery, 53 State at \$25 to year, weight shoot 1,500 B. Robbins & Forman of the state of the state of the state of the state o not ear the Braires. B. B. Sowell resulted bette 17 State at the P. Boon 1,16 cwt. Among the fine ones in market D G. Drimmond had one three-year old Justian Helder from Michigan which he held at \$100, home websit 1,700 fb. R. F. Bartlett 1 at 12 very line \$1 year old grade Durhams, which were feet by Geo. Barrett of Jodes, Will County, in. They are estimated to weigh 1,800 ft scale.

Buttar—The bottom has fallen out of the Sheep trade. The strivials are in good quantities, but me quality is wretard, and prices have declared — in fact, botters can scarcely get an offer. The Factor bove takes \$25 head; who let of 155 averaging 15 each, a tipe, \$27 his weight, and 100 at \$35 0 ft heat. There are two holders here with how but no dryer, the Outchars here

at ble. or It live weight, and 130 at \$575 \$7 hoad. There holders here with 150 at no buyers the batchers here into the mouth. We inderenable the two holders have engaged Capt. Rodger McGraw to

at these two budges have suggested capt. Now another them on their own account. We quote Fat 54 & House Very few addring and sales dell. We quote Fat 54 & to these prices are only nominal, we Brighton Pigs sold to the Fat at 50 th, they averaged 75 B seen. The following table shows the rescipts via the New York Con-Total since

| Pract at 5| 1 the | Prac

TRIAL OF DANIEL E. SICKLES. CHARGED WITH THE

FIFTEENTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS. Washington, Wednesday, April 20, 1859. The Court opened at 10 | a. m. with the usual crowd in attendance.

After Mr. Sickles came in he had a hurried conference with Mr. Brady and Mr. Stanton. The cross-examination of Geo. B. Wooldridge was

To Mr. Ould-I cannot say at what hour I saw Mr. Sickles after the killing of Mr. Key; I saw him as soon as he got in; I cannot say how long he remaised be-fore he left; I have not the least idea about the time: Mr. Butterworth and Mr. Walker came in at the same time: with them were two or three officers, I do not know to what part of the house Mr. Sickles went; I do not distinctly recollect seeing him after he came to the house until he was about to leave; I remained in the story at the time; I think the door between the par-ler and stody was closed the latter part of the time; lor and stony was closed the latter part of the time; he passed through the library where I was; I cannot say whether Mr. Sickies was in the back parlor at any time that door was open; I did not know that any person was there except from seeing them come out; I have a distinct recollection, more from the manner of the parties than anything else that there were persons the parties than anything ease that there were persons in the back parlor; if anything musual had taken place in the back parlor, and if the doors between the rooms were open. I would have had my attention drawn to it; the library is small, the parlor very deep, and the walls thick; the depth of the library is twelve or filteen feet, and that of the parlor thirty or thirty-five feet; it is long and narrow.

To Mr. Brady—The sofa is near the piano, which is

sion in the house; some dozen peopls were there talk-ing in coupses; I did not receive a communication from Mr. Sickles on Friday night; I did receive a communi-cation on Saturcay, after 3 o'clock, in regard to exerceining caption in the investigation; he tool me I must be exceful and not use Mrs. Sickles's name, for suspi-cion was worse than reality, and he had knowledge that his wife had not been there on Thursday; it was that which depressed me, in having to tell him it was Wednesday and not Thursday that the lady was seen

berhood of the horse in Fifteenth street on Friday, he did not get out of the carriage or make inquiries; I returned there about 7 o'clock that night; it was a I returned there about 7 o'clock that night; it was a dark, stormy, snowy night; I did not stay more than half an nour in the neighborhood; I cannot say what time I got to the Capitol; I understood that I was to see this lady when she came there, and assortant whether it was his wife or not; I was to find it out by reeing the lady myself; I had a conversation with the negro boy "Crittenden," and found that he was fall of knowledge about Mr. Key going there; I carried the negro to see Mr. Sickies, presuming that he might wish to ask him questions; the negro did not know who the lady was; I did not bave to make inquiries; the information came from the nagroes to me; I did not get sny specific or general directions at the second interview with Mr. Sickies on Friday evening; I was acting on my first directions, which were to find out, acting on my first directions, which were to find on as his friend, whether the lady was his wife or not; cannot any what was the date of the letter I receive cannot say what was the date of the letter I received on Savarday atternoon; he did not say anything to me on Friday evening about it; he said nothing but what was in the letter about my being guarded in my inquiries; he did not say whether I was or was not to make inquiries of other parties.

To Mr. Carliale—The card I received Saturday night, after being at a presentation to Mr. Allee, Clerk of the House, and it was to that card I alluded in my

Mr. Carusle—That does not explain your testimony [reading a portion of it].

Witness—I had the card and note mixed together. I got the note through McClusky, and the card after I came home, on Saturday night, asking me to go up to his house that night, if I received it in time, and if not, to go up next morning; McClusky brought the note to my room, between 3 and 4 o'clock, and I told him I would go up as soon as I got my denser; am well satisfied that I must have remained an hour at my house before I went to the Capitol; by Mr. Sickles's manner, I should think that my communication to him on Saturiay afternoon. Wednesday, not Thursday, completely convinced him; he was quite prostrated; I prosecuted my inquiries no further; it was on Friday that Mr. Sickles showed me further; it was on Friday Inst Mr. Slockes anowed me the anceymous letter; he retained it; I did not put my initials on it then; I brought down Mr. Sickles's portfolio from his deak in the house, and in it was this portfolio from his deak in the house, and in it was the letter; I marked it, under the direction of one of the coursel; I was rightly understood, yesterday, in eay-ing that after he had shown me the anonymous letter, Mr. Sickles and I drove to the neighborhood and he indicated to me the house; he said he had been there that morning; he said his hopes were that it was not

ste.

Mr. Carlisle—Repeat, as accurately as you can, the language of the note addressed to you by Mr. Sickles on Saturday afternoon.

Witness—It was that I should be cantions in my inchired—it was that I should be cantions in my fir-quiries about using the name of Mrs. Sickles as the suspicion, if not proven or not true, was worse than the dreadful reality; another thing he said was, that he made inquiries which assared him that it was not his note who had here there. he made inquiries which assared him that it was not his wife who had been there on Thursday; I real the letter before I went to the Capitol; I asked Mr. Sickles no questions when we drove to the reighborhood, as-he did not seem to wish to converse about it, he told me that he had made loquiries, and that the house was I expnot recollect the names of any of the persons in the lobby of the House on Friday or Saturday alternoon, when Mr. Sickles was so agitate; I can remember Capt. Goddard and Mayor Berret and Mr. McCimskey being in the house after the homicide; he may have soon ret and Mr. McCluskey being in the house just after the homicide; he may have seen me when I came in on that occasion, as I was sitting in the study near the window. I am not aware that Briegos, the lady's maid, was in the study cannot state the interval of time between Mr. Butterworth's going out on Sunday till the return of Mr. Sickles with the officers; it was much longer than five or lifteen minutes; think it could not have been less than an hour; all that time I was in the library; cannot say what time clapsed from Mr. Butterworth's going out to my seeing the people running; it seemed to be one continuous matter; the words of Mr. Sackies, "What shall I do," were not addressed as a question to Mr. Butterworth, but were an exciamation: I was

wery much affected that day.

Mr. Carlisle—I have no doubt of it; it was a scene witness-I was calm enough to remember that I

had seen a stereoscope, and perhaps it was to relieve my mind of the emotion produced by Mr. Sickles's sufferings, that I went for the stereoscope; cannot es-timate the interval of time between their going out, and my seeing the people run; five minutes might cover the whole of it. That is all.

remark, that I have repeated.
Witness—That reminds me of another thing, Mr.
Emiterworth a words, "Be quiet," were to soothe and caim Mr. Sokies.

Mr. Brady called John J. McElhone. Mr. McElhone not arrwering. Mr. Brady stated that he wished to prove by him that he had canced to be inserted in Tae Washington States of the 26th of February an adver-

memor for the author of this anonymous letter.

Mr. Carlisle had no objection to have the advertise: nent put in, but the prosecution also wanted to ex-

amine Mr. McElhone, and therefore this matter might e reserved.

Mr. Brady assented to that arrangement.

The paper containing the advertisement was handed the Judge.

Mr. Stanion stated that a similar advertisement ap-

Mr. Stanion stated that a similar advertisement appeared in The Star the same day.

The advertisement is as follows:

"R. P. G., who recently addressed a letter to a rentleman in this city, with confer a great favor spot the gentleman to whom the letter was actives; at year range him as early, immediate and confidential interview.

Albert A. Megaffrey, examined by Mr. Brady-I reside in the City of Washington: I am a contractor: I have the late Mr. Key; was acquainted with him from January or February, 1858; was tolerably intimate with him; I was a member of the Club up to the time of its dissolution, and met Mr. Key there.

Q. Did you at any time have a conversation with Mr. Key in reference to Mrs. Sickles I Withers—I did.

Mr. Carlisle—Stop a moment.

Mr. Brady—We don't ask the witness to state the

Mr. Brady—We don't sek the witness to state the conversation. When did the conversation take place? Witness—In June, 1858; I had a subsequent conver-Witness—In June, 1835; I had a subsequent conver-sation on that subject the day or two immediately pre-ceeding the Napier ball, which was on the 17th of February recollect it from something that countried at the ball between Mr. Key and myself; never had a regular set conversation with him about the maker, but these two, but I have referred to it three or four

times when I met him.

Mr. Brady - I desire you to state this conversation.

District Altoray - We object. District-Attorney—We object.

Mr. Brady—We object.

Mr. Brady—We propose to preve by this witness, first, that shortly before the decease of Mr. Key, the witness had noticed certain conduct on his part teward party is in a condition to have the protection of

Mrs. Sickles, which led him to suggest to Mr. Key that the latter was observed to be over attentive to her; in answer to which, Mr. Key remarked that he had a great friendship for her, that he considered her MURDER OF PHILIP BARTON KEY.

had a great friendship for her, that he considered her a child, and had paternal feelings toward her; and he repelled, indignantly, the idea of having any but kind and fatherly feelings toward her.

Second, that at a subsequent conversation in relation to the same subject, the witness suggested to Mr. Key that he might get into danger or difficulty about the matter. Mr. Key laid his hand on the left breast of his roat and said, "I am prepared for any emergency."

Mr. Oakl argued that evidence of these conversations was inadmirsable. They had not been in any manner connected with the accused, and it did not ap-pear that they had been communicated to him.

Mr. Brady argued that the evidence was competent Mr. Brady argued that the evidence was competent. The District Attorney in his opening, had represented Mr. Sickles as a walking armory, and Mr. Key as being unarmed, and that Mr. Sickles knew that he was unarmed. This evidence now offered was to show that Mr. Key, in reference to this very subject, had made a gesture and expression that he was armed, and that he was propared to use his weapon, or his weapons, in any collision that might occur. They had nothing in evidence about the first moment of contact between Mr. Key and Mr. Sekies, except that there was loud talk between them, and counsel argued that the previous conversation and statements of Mr. Key in reference to the matter were perfectly competent evidence. evidence.

Mr. Graham followed, on the same side. They con-

sidered the evidence offered as showing an acknowledgment on the part of Mr. Key of his gailt, and it seemed that as the evidence of adultery was admitted edgment on the part of Mr. Key of his gailt, and it seemed that as the evidence of adultery was admitted the admission of guilt was as high evidence as could be efferted to the Jury on that point. Deceased did not repudiate the insimation of guilt, but he intimated that he had converted himself into what the prosecution had described the prisoner, namely, a walking magazine, prepared to repel any attempt on the part of the husband to purish the infraction of his marital rights. They offered the evidence on another ground. Whatever right there is to sustain this prosecution, grows out of the conduct and declarations of Key. If this conduct and these declarations gave him a kind of capat hapmans, a woifs head, which put him outside of the pale of the Government, the defense had a right to show it. They proposed to show that he was not only on an errand of adultary at the moment of the homicide, but that he was prepared to resist the doom which rightly belongs to the sainlierer. Were not these strong facts to go to the Jary on the point as to whether deceased was in peace of the government when he was sissin? The evidence was important, also, as meeting the assertions of the prosecution mads in the opening speech of the District Attorney. He verily believed that the tendencies of all intragres of this character were to end in the death of the nusband. They had a remarkable ustance of this at the present moment in Albary referring to the case of Mrs. Haringly. The evidence was therefore proper, not only on the ground of the general inference of danger to the husband, but because, in this particular case, the adulterer had armed himself to resist the husband if he interfered with him in his amour. This declaration, too, it would be remarked, was made in Lalayette additerer had armed himself to relate the husband he interfered with him to his amour. This declaration, too, it would be remarked, was made in Lafayette square, in view of the house of Mr. Sickles, and at the time when Key was contemplating the perpetration of the wrong for which he was killed.

of the wrong for which he was killed.

Mr. Carlisle argued against the admission of the evidence. He would first notice the point of justification and divine vergeance, which it seemed as if his Honor was understood to have countenanced by previous rulings in this case. He had not so understood his Honor's rulings. But his Honor had said that the evidence of adultry was admissable, as tending to show the insanity only, which he took to he a clear exclusion of the conclusion that it was admitted for the purpose of showing that divine vengeance was executed on the part of the princer. The learned counted (Brady) had not distinctly announced that as one of the grounds on which he relied, one of the grounds on which he relied, and he (Carlisle) was curious to hear what he thought of that decrine of divine vengeance. He (Mr. Brady) had argued that it was admissible, because because we are now inquiring into the fac previous adultery, and because this evidence inat inquiry. As to the fact of adultery, his Honor roled against the objection of the prosecution, but with his better judgment of the law, determined that that matter was a tit subject of inquiry here, but exwith other proof, to show the issaity of the prisoner. Certain portions of the evidence tending to prove adultery, were admitted, as tending to show the meaning of the language used by the prisoner at the time of the bemicide. He did not, incretore, deem it necessary to trouble his Honor with the argument on that part of the proposition. His Honor had constantly refused to recognize the doctrine of Divine vengeance, but this offer of evidence was based on another ground, which he deemed worthy of constderation. It was offered, first, to show that Mr. Key was armed; secondly, as tending to strengthen the impression on the was effered, first, to show that Mr. Key was armed; secondly, as tending to strengthen the impression on the prisoner's mind that Mr. Key was armed; and thirdly, as being something in the nature of a threat by decased toward the prisoner. These were perfectly intelligible grounds, and he proposed to discuss them, as he thought they were entitled to be discussed. How, then, did these declarations tend to show that the deceased was armed at the time the homiciae took place, on the 27th February—declarations made ten or twelve days before that? He submitted, that that did not tend to prove that the deceased was armed when the prisoner met him. Whether or not he was armed on previous days, was totally immaterial. As to its being in proof that the prisoner knew deceased was armed, he had not heard any suggestion that the conversations between any suggestion that the conversations between witness and deceased were never in the lifetime of the deceased communicated to the prisoner. Admit that the conversation took place, and that it might be init neither proved nor tended to prove that the deceased was armed on a subsequent day, or that the prisoner was armed on a subsequent day, or that the prisoner heav he was armed. But whether deceased was or was not armed, was wholly immaterial on the question of the prisoner's guilt or innoceace. The question was not whether he was armed, but how he used, or whether he used at all, the arms which he was apposed to have carried. It was urged here that the declaration of the deceased amounted to an admission on his part of guilt, and to a declaration that he was prepared to meet any assumt that might be undergoe him. The offer is in a case where the facts show the homeide, and where the defense claims that the homeide was righteous, deliberate, and in execution of the decrees of Providence humself, for the purposes of justice in the government of the world. The declaration of the deceased that he was prepared for any the deceased that he was prepared for any such attack as that tends to show that the depeased made the first assault: that he threatened, in substance, the prisoner. Unless that be the use made of it. I submit it can have no use. Does it tend in any degree to that end? I submit not. It is simply, naturany, exclusively a donal of guilt, and in answer

naturally, exclusively a denial of guilt, and in answer to a warning that he would be assaulted, a statement that he would defend himself. Before it goes to the Jury, your Honor must perceive that a reasonable mind may reasonably infer the fact to prove which it is offered. No such interpretation has been suggested; none such has occurred to me. I am wrong, perhaps, has occurred to me. I am wrong, perhaps, in saying that no such interpretation has been sug-gested. It has been suggested in the argument of the gentiemen on the other side, that, if deceased had de-fended, or had offered to defend, his life against the fended, or had offered to deleted, his the against the prisoner, satisfied as the prisoner was that the deceased was an adulterer, it would have been to place himself in defiance of the law; and that, if he had slain the prisoner in defense of his life, it would have been equivalent to slaying the shoriff on the scaffold, standing there to execute the mandate of the law. Need I discuss this? I suppose not. The argument s, that, so soon as this prisoner, sitting in judgment on the acts of his wife and the decrased, reached the conclusion, justified by reason and in the the concussion, justines by reason and in the carrelae of reason, that they were guilty as adulterer and adultress, he was right in treating the decased, whenever he met him, as one not in the peace of God and of he United States, nor either of them; that, in the matter of law, he was not in the peace of God and of the United States; that he was an outlaw; that he were no human features. that he was an outlaw; that he wore no numan fea-tures, but wore them caput imprants, so that not only the prizoner at the bar, but the first man who met him, with the knowledge or belief of his guilt, might slay him in the public highway; and that, if no took the life of any one except in defense of his own life, he would have been a murderer. Now I confess when I first heard that doctrine about the peace of God and of the United States, I thought it a very harmless piece of cratory. I supposed it was to round a point. I sup-posed it was intended to produce an effect on those who did not know or could not comprehension it was who did not know or could not comprehentation it was to conform to the plainest principles of law. But I was mistaken. I perceive it has been the subject of much study and reflection by counsel on the other side. I see it as deliberate judgment which they have formed; a theory bey have constructed on the principles of einics, theology, and the fundamental principles of social organization, about which they know better than I do; and that it is, in fact, the foundation of a new section of all these applieds -- a

the law. That is all, and I agree, that if every my who he quilty of adollary, spee facts, becomes a cutiaw, forth its all claim to the protectly so I law, and is to be treated as a wish heart and slain or sightly why, then, such an one is not in the peace of God to the United States. But until I learn from some factor or trem some book, or from the use of my own footh intellect, acting on such materials of learning as small opportunities as ay have given me as the law, a small opportunities as ay have given me as the law, a small opportunities as ay have given me as the law, a feall believe that te halt as additter on the primarise of reverge, or on the primariple of Divine vengeance is vindicate the law of God, is murder. I will not be behind the gentlemen in derec acting the six of database; I will not be behind the gentlemen in derec acting the six of database; I will not be behind the gratiering and admatting its own of the most edious of all sins; but I trust never to follow them in asserting and admatting the destination that society, either in a masse or by individuals, only by violence punish the sin. I shall never fail to be nounce it.

nounce it.

The Judge—It is preposed to prove in this case, by
the winces on the stand, what Mr. Key said in clation to Mrs. Sickles; that she was a mare chill and
that he looked on himself in some measure as a Mill that he looked on nimed in some measure at a new parent, and that on his being remonstrated with told that he might get hisself late trouble, he patting his band on his breast, he was peepa at any emergency that might occur. This is objected to the part of the United Stales for various reasons. I do not perceive that the evidence tends to establish may point to controversy in this case. The declarations of there are declarations of the eard occurred some of them so long ago as lost June, and the last of them a day or two previous to the 17th of February. How thus tends to prove, even this term material, that the deceased was around on the 27th of February, some ten days after the last declaration, is a matter that does not shike me as being likely to follow from the introduction of the evilonic likely to follow from the introduction of the evilone that the control of the evilone that the last of the evilone that the control of the evilone that the last of the evilone that the evilon the 27th of February, some ten days after the last declaration, is a matter that does not strike me as being likely to follow from the introduction of the cridence. There is another ground on which is strikes the Court that the evidence is not achievable. It is offered partly in explanation of the dor duct of the deferdant; in the supposition that he consuct mught be partly accounted for on that his consuct mught be partly accounted for on that his consuct mught be partly accounted for on that his consuct mught be partly accounted for on that his consuct mught be partly accounted for on the alleged intimacy between Mrs. Sickles and the deceased—it would be just as much evidence, if one had said to another: "These persons are mishelawing themselves, and if Mr Key does not take care he might laken" that would be as much evidence as this. Hence it does not appear that it could have inflavanced in any possible way the consuct of the presoner, or could have had anything to do with any point involved in this case, I think the evidence not admissible.

Mr. Brady — Your Honor did not mention our ground in presecuting the act of adultery. Does your Hoan's decision ex'end over hat ground?

Judge—I do not think it has any tendency to prevent a teven, and you are right in canolusing that that point is covered by the decision rendered.

Mr. Brady to witness—There we will not examine by Mr. Brady to witness—There we will not examine.

Mr. Brady to wirees—The we will not state you further, Sr.

Thomas J. Brown, aworn, and examined by Mr.
Brady—I took a measurement of Mr. Sickles's home;
from the window of the library to the back wisdow of
the back room the distance is 15 feet 5 homes; the so's
is near the back window of the back room; the thick-

is near the back window of the back room; the thickness of the wall is fourteen inches.

Cross-examized by Mr. Ould—I made the measurement yesterday; I don't know where the sofs was on the day of the killing, nor whether the partition wall is brick, or lath and plaster; the jam or frame of the door is about one and a half inch wider than the wall; the depth of the library room is seventeen foot ten inches; I did not take the width.

Felix McClusky, sworn—I reside in Brooklyn; I was in Washington on the 27th of February last in the neighborhood of Willard's; I followed to the scene of the killing, there was considerable confusion and a mob near the Club House, and at the corner I saw a crowd running after Mr. Sickles; I did not see Mr. Sickles thil I got near Horace F. Clark's house; I saw mob near the Cinb House, and at the corner I saw a crowd running after Mr. Sickles: I did not see Mr. Sickles till I got near Horace F. Clark's house, I saw Mr. Sickles ascending the atoop of Judge Black's house, the people running after him; I sent a note to him, caying I was there; Mr. Black appeared at the door and spoke to me; I sent in a note to Mr. Sickles, to say that I was there, and I got word from Mr. Black himself that Mr. Sickles would be out in a few minutes; I stayed there ten or fifteen minutes, and Mr. Sickles and Mr. Butterworth and others came out and got into a carriage, and rods to Mr. Sickles and Mr. Butterworth and others came out and got into a carriage, and rods to Mr. Sickles's house. I walked to the house; I was talking, a carriage came up, with Mr. Sickles and Mr. Butterworth and others: they came out, Mr. Walker came into the house, looking very much ereited and scared; Mr. Walker went into the library; Mr. Batterworth came out and spoke to Mr. Walker, and both wentinte the back room and closed the door after them; by the state I saw Mr. Sickles in I thought he would kill every man, woman and child in the house; I thought, even, that if he went up stairs he might injure him wife; I spoke with Mr. Berret, the Mayor; I kept my eye pretty close on Mr. Sickles, and as he went up stairs I stepped up two or three steps to watch him; he spoke to me about some keys; Mr. Goddard then came, and as I thought there was enough to watch him I did not follow him up stairs; I heard either her or him give something of a groan or hollow, or something of that kind, and I thought I would not go up; I do not think a person in the study could hear what was going on in the back parlor; the door opened once, and then I heard a houz or confusion, but the door closed in a second, and then the noise ceased just as if it was a ventilloquist's trick; when I saw Mr. Sickles at Mr. Biack looked scared and accided, too.

Mr. Carlisle—Do you think the Attorney-General

Mr. Carlisle-Do you think the Attorney-General

was crazy, too?
Wilness-No Sir.
To Mr. Ould-I staid at Mr. Sickles's house till be went to jail with Mr. Walker and Mr. Bulterworth; I went to jail with Mr. Walker and hour between his coming a baid are to the house and leaving to go to jail; he staid up stairs only a few minutes, for if he had staid longer stairs only a few minutes, for if he had staid longer I know I would have gone up; when he came down sinirs he went first into the library and then into the back parler through the library door, Mr. Butterworth, I think, closed the door; I was in the library and out in the entry, I did not go into the back parler at all; while I was in the entry I heard this confusion, you know, I thought it was Mr. Sickles crying, you know; everybody was excited, you know; Mr. Walker appeared to be taken all aback, you know.

To Mr. Carliele-Mr. Sickles only came out to the door once at Mr. Black's house, and that was when he door once at Mr. Black s notice, and that was when he got into the carriage; he did not come out to wipe the mind off his boots; I went there in the capacity of a citizen, you know; I heard that somebody had shot semebody in cold blood, and when I get by Horace P. Clark's house, I heard it was Mr. Sickles that had shot Mr. Key; they were running, and I ran in the crowd, too; I do not recollect that I did see the dead body; I am positive that I did not; I saw Mr. Eastis at the door of the Club-House, and heard him say that semsbody was dying; heard them say it was Mr. Key; I went to Mr. Bisck's, and saw Mr. Sickles crossing Franklin place; sent in a note to him.

Charles G. Bacon recalled—He produced a certifi-cate from the Surveyor's Office of the diagram showing the width of Pennsylvania avenue opposite the President's House to be 120 feet; it is called President square, and is not properly Pennsylvania avenue; the aquare, and is not properly Pennsylvania avenue; the width of Madison place is 90 feet; Jackson place and Seventeenth street are the same width; the breath of Lafayette square is 419 feet 10 inches, and the length 725 feet 9 inches, exclusive of Jackson and Madison place. The diagram was considered in evidence.

Witness—I went to the edge of Commodors McCauley's house and walked from there rapidly to the foot of the tree where the homicide was committed; it took me thirty seconds; I ran the same distance and

t took me thirteen seconds; the distance is 256 feet.

John McDonald (a smart young Iriahman) ex-smired by Mr. Brady—I bired with Mr. Sickles as groun and footness on the 10th of last February; I accompanied John Cooney when he went out with the ceach; the last place I saw Mr. Key was in Lafayette coach; the last place I saw Mr. Rey was in Lawyette square on Sanday at 500n; the last time before that, was the previous Thursday; I saw him at several places that day; the last time, he was coming out of the Club-House with a shawl on his arm; he was coming down to the Douglas green-house; he came up and shook hands with Mrs. Sickles; I saw him next at Sauretary Thompson and Secretary Brown's; he got into the carriage and drove to Mrs. Greenhow's with us, and there they remained an hour or an hour

Q. Who remained? Witness-Mr. Key and Mrs. Sinkles and Miss Ridge-

Q. Did Mr Key get into the carriage there as you Witness-I call it half in and half out; he sat with

Witness—I call it half in and half out; he sat with his hip on the carriage and his legs out; he sat in that position, looking straight in Mrs. Sickles's face.

Q. Did he say anything to her?
Witness—Yes; he passed some remarks to her.
Q. What were they?
Witness—He first asked if she was going to the hop at 'Willnard's; she said she would go if Dan. would allow her; then he said he expected to meet her there;

new kind of socialist, a new kind of religionist, a new kind of jurist. It may be possible that I shall live to see the day when I shall be an numble follower of this another remark he made was that her eyes looked bad, and she said that she did not feel well, or something like that; he then got into the carriage; she told us to drive to the corner of Eleventh street; I got up alongside the coachman and told him where to new doctaine, for very strange things have happened before now with regard to things containing not a particle of truth. But the world has not yet reached that point of civilization, that extreme susceptibility, to be prepared for the reception of such impressions just drive; as we got between Fifteenth and Sixteenta street, on K, we understood Mrs. Sickles's voice to say to stop at the next crossing, which was Fifteenth streets; we then stopped and let Mr. Key out; we then drove down to Gautier's, the confectioner's, and Mrs. now. I confess, of all places I know on earth, I should Sickles went in there; that is all I saw of her till she came out into the carriage; she told us to drive home